The Rutherford Star.

"BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD."—DAVY CROCKET.

VOL. III. RUTHERFORDTON, N. C. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1869. NO. 3.

THE

Rutherford Star.

Published every Saturday by

CARPENTER & LOGAN,

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Rates of Subscription:

One Copy, 1 year.....$2.00
" " 6 months..... 1.00
" " 3 " 75

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POETRY.

THEY NEVER DIE.

The timid hand stretched forth to aid
A brother in his need,
The kindly word in grief's dark hour
That proves the friend indeed,
The plea of mercy softly breathed,
When justice threatens nigh,
The sorrow of a contrite heart—
These things shall never die.

The memory of a clasping hand,
The presence of a kiss,
And all the trifles sweet and frail,
That make up love's first bliss;
If with a firm, unchanging faith,
And holy trust and high,
Those hands have clasped, those lips have met,
These things shall never die.

The cruel and the bitter word
That wounded as it fell,
The chilling want of sympathy
We feel but never tell:
The hard repulse that chills the heart
Whose hopes were bounding high,
In an unfading record kept—
These things shall never die.

SELECTED STORY.

Milly Fairweather's Choice.

BY MARY KYLE DALLAS.

Perhaps it was oil, perhaps it was something else, that old Mr. Fairweather bethought himself to speculate on in the last days of his life, when perhaps, he was not quite so clear headed as he had been, and when he certainly could have had no reasonable hope of living to enjoy the fruits of his success.

In fact he had more money than he wanted, could have lived well, and left his grand-daughter comfortably off for life, had he been content with matters as they were. But somehow a wish to make Milly's fortune a great one crept into his mind, and acting upon the impulse, he threw away her little one.

When he died, there remained for the girl only her own clothes, a few pieces of household silver, and some well preserved linen, in the shape of bed-sheets and table-cloths. All the rest had gone to pay bills, and leave the poor old speculator's name untarnished, and all Daisy Glen wondered what Milly Fairweather would do. She wondered herself. She had never been taught to think of making her own bread, and there were but two ways of which she had any knowledge—school teaching and sewing. Milly had not been educated for a teacher, and felt she should fail there, and in desperation took to her needle. Work was plenty enough, and wages would not have been absurdly small save for the fact that sewing had only been a pastime for Milly and she had learned to trifle over her stitches in the most unworkmanlike manner. Therefore it was hard work, from morning until eve, sometimes far on into the night, for pretty Milly, and often and often she paused, with her head upon her hand, to listen to red-fisted Bridget, her landlady's housemaid, as she clattered her dishes rubbed away on the washboard, and envied her freedom of movement and the fresh air she breathed, and wondered if anything were ever so hard as sewing.

Over and over again, the old fancy that a household's life must be a happy one, and that she would like to lead it if her choice lay between that and the seamstres' labor, entered her mind, and, but for the prejudice so strong in every American heart against "service," she might have obeyed the dictates of her fancy and seized a broom and dust-pan with delight.

That and a memory. Before her old grand father's disastrous speculation, there had been in Daisy Glen two young men who divided the admiration of the girls between them—Richard Muir and Henry Marion, the doctor and the lawyer of the place, just the same age, equally handsome, and yet each other's very opposite in manner and appearance. Both had been intimate with Milly's grand-father and both knew and admired the girl.

Milly liked both, and hardly knew which was her favorite, though, with a girl's true instinct, she felt certain that she might win either.

Yet, now that both had marched along with the band of volunteers who had been gathered up in Daisy Glen, the soft voice and sweet smile of Richard Muir haunted her oftener than the louder tones and more brilliant eyes of gay Henry Marion.

She thought of the latter always as happy and triumphant, and often she dreamed of the former, wounded or ill, and awake with a start to feel a wondrous sense of relief, "considering," as simple Milly said, "that she did not love him yet."

These two gentlemen would, if all went well, return to Daisy Glen some day; and she thought if this half secret seamstres toil would not quite degrade her, kitchen work in some one's service would.

"Henry was so fashionable and stylish," she said thoughtfully, "and Richard so proud and sensitive, that neither would ever think of me if I degraded myself so."

And it was certain that "in love" or not, Milly felt quite sure that her brightest hope was the being "thought of" by one of those absent adorers.

"I will keep myself a lady, if I starve," thought Milly, but the time came at last which tried her. Her health broke down. Her eyes grew weaker. Old Mrs. Brown who had been giving her needle work from the first, died, and Mrs. Black decided that "really it was better to employ a regular workwoman." Therefore it came to pass that the plump landlady began to wonder if Miss. Fairweather could pay her board any longer, and Milly began to wonder also.

So one morning growing desperate with her troubles, the advertisement which appeared in the paper, to the effect that Mrs. Slocum, of Slocum's Point, wanted a domestic assistant, appeared so tempting, that the poor girl forgot her gentility, donned a calico frock and white apron and made her appearance at Slocum's Point, the very miracle of a house-maid—such an one as might be evoked from a pumpkin by the wand of a fairy godmother, for her favorite housekeeping god-daughter.

Mrs. Slocum saw a treasure and seized it at once, and Milly telling no tales of the past, and no one at Slocum's Point knowing anything of old Mr. Fairweather and his failure, never guessed that Milly had once occupied what the world calls a superior station. In fact, to the vulgar eye, dress makes the woman and money the man; and one of the *creme de la creme* wearing homespun and saving pennies would not be recognized by one in seven hundred.

Mrs. Slocum thought she had nice help, and Mrs. Slocum's friends thought the same, and the young lady subsided into the hired girl in the most quiet manner possible. Perhaps the fact hurt her pride for she always thought herself genteel—but her health returned. Her eyes grew bright her cheeks rosy once more, and she sang over her oven, over her tub, and over her ironing as Bridget had done in her landlady's kitchen, until the day came which brought her mistress into the kitchen with the anxious face of a housekeeper, and a declaration that men were so thoughtless they were enough to break one's heart.

"Here Mr. Slocum sends me word that he's going to bring two young officers on furlough here to dine," said the lady, "and though, to be sure we have meat enough and vegetables, what shall we do for dessert? There is'nt time to send to town for anything, and we're quite out of fruit except preserves."

Milly came to the rescue with sundry receipts for hasty deserts, and then set to work to polish glass and silver, and bring the table generally to a wondrous pitch of splendor, while Mrs. Slocum, with egg beater and bowl in hand, chattered on.

"One of them is a perfect stranger, too: Mr. Richard Muir I knew a little, but Mr. Marion I never saw. He's very stylish, they say. Goodness sakes—there now!"

For Milly, for the first time, had dropped a cup and had broken it.

"I suppose it was slippery," she said, hiding a crimson face as she bent to gather up the pieces, and fighting with the tears that would come partly in joy for the safety of those two men, and partly from the thought that all was over; that neither would woo her now. She bore the thought quietly enough when she fancied the astonished face of the young lawyer, Henry Marion, but when she imagined the proud face of Richard Muir, and his quiet forgetfulness of one so far beneath him, tears fell fast—and Mrs. Slocum repeated again and again:

"Tisn't a best one; Milly, I'm not angry," before her cheeks were dry.

But that day was an eventful one for Milly. Ten minutes after the post man called at the door, from the horse on which he trotted to the different dwellings.

"Miss—Millicent—Fairweather"—and a letter, with a spluttered read seal, was put in Milly's hand.

She had not received one in so long a time that her curiosity was uncontrolable, and she tore it open before she reentered the kitchen.

The contents were such as made her cling to the paling fence for support, hardly believing herself awake. They were written by a legal gentleman, a member of a firm in New York, and informed her that her grand father's sister, an aged widow, having died intestate, the whole of a large property had fallen to her as the only living heir. Enclosed was ample provisions for her journey to the city.—She was a rich woman—rich beyond anything Daisy Glen had ever heard of, and it was her power to quit service that day and avoid the humiliating encounter she so greatly dreaded.

Henry and Richard would meet her if she choose; and not only in the position of a lady, but surrounded by every advantage of wealth and circumstances.

For a moment Milly kept this fancy bright before her. Then from her heart stole a warning. Test your lover; choose him who proves true to his old friendship when you are poor, and apparently without any worldly advantages. If one of those men loves you, he will not be changed by the change in your condition.

So with a trembling heart, Milly listened to caution, hid the letter and money in her bosom, and said nothing to Mrs. Slocum.

But she dressed herself almost too carefully to please the lady that day; and had never looked more lovely.

The hour arrived; with it the guests.—Milly heard the well known voices, and looking out, saw the three gentlemen approaching. Mr. Slocum, important in his character of host.

Young Marion, broad chested and brown and poor Richard Muir, with one sleeve pinned empty to his breast.

At that sight Milly knew which she liked best. Tears fell fast over her pink cheeks, and she sobbed softly.

"Oh if he is too proud to like a servant what have I done?—what have I done?"

There was time to ask questions of herself however, for dinner was ready and the bell rang for her.

She was to wait on the table, and she, took her little tray and went up stairs as though she was going to her doom. A tight pair of corsets would have finished matters, and left her fainting on the staircase, but her little, round waist was untrammelled by such harness, and the heart and lungs took care of themselves.

Her cheeks and lips wore as red as ever when obedient to her mistress' beck, she approached her chair. As red as ever—both men looked at the other; each in mute surprise—at first—and as she dropped them a housemaid's courtesy, and glided from the room to refill the water pitcher, Richard Muir asked breathlessly:

"What is that young lady's name?"

"That?" laughed Mrs. Slocum, "Oh, it's only one of my girls, Milly Fairweather; quite a neat sort of young person."

"Rather pretty," said Captain Henry Marion, busy with his fork. "Muir, the bread, please."

But Richard Muir arose.

"She is an old friend of mine," he said "a dear friend. I did not expect to find her in this position. Excuse me one moment; I must speak to her."

And proud Richard, who looked like a king, and who had the best American blood in his veins, left the table with a bow and marched into the kitchen, after Milly.

She sat by the stove, crying, her forgotten pitcher on a chair hard by; and he went up to her and put his hand on her shoulder.

"Milly," he said "won't you shake hands? The left hand is nearest the heart, and I am glad of that, for it is the only one I have to offer."

Milly, with brimful eyes arose and let her little palm rest in his—somehow a longer while than is usual for a friendly "shake," for he would not give it up.

Then standing thus he questioned her, and heard of her grand-father's death, and her needle trials, with sympathising face near her own.

"Milly," he said when she had finished, "I suppose you know I went away loving you; I have returned loving you still.—I am not sure that a maimed fellow like me ought to try to win a girl's heart; but, right or wrong, I can't help it. I want to have you my own; I want to take you from this unworthy position and place you where you will be queen of hearth and home, however humble they may be. Will you have me, Milly? Will you be my wife?"

And somehow that one arm stole about the little waist of Milly Fairweather, and her head rested on a manly bosom.

Mrs. Slocum found one of her guests strangely preoccupied that afternoon, and parted from him as early as propriety would permit of departure. But Captain Marion remained until a late hour, ate and drank and sung, and regarded the little servant with superciliously arched eyebrows, as one who would say, "pretty enough, but of a lower class, not worthy of my notice."

At last even he departed, and Mrs. Slocum went into the kitchen to hear that Milly desired to leave her service.

'Go and welcome,' said the angry lady. "After your bold effort to attract gentlemen's attention at my table, I wouldn't have you at the lowest wages. It's the best thing we can do to part."

Milly thought so too.

But there was excitement in Daisy Glen on the following week, excitement that spread over to Slocum's Point.—Milly Fairweather was married to Captain Richard Muir, and on the wedding, day and not before, disclosed the secret of her newly acquired fortune.

The Muirs are the wealthiest people in the place to-day; and the unsuccessful lawyer Henry Marion, envies his friend as he smokes his cigar by his bachelor fireside, and believes the whole affair to have been a new edition of "She Stoops to Conquer."

John Surratt.

The confessions of Arnold and Atzerodt relative to the assassination of President Lincoln give us the testimony of two participants in the crime and yet disinterested witnesses, taken while John Surratt was a fugitive in Canada, very clearly to the effect that John Surratt was next to Wilkes Booth, the presiding organizer of the assassination. Arnold, who is now serving out his time on the Dry Tortugas, but whose confession was taken four days after the murder, shows that during the earlier stage of the plot, and while it was merely a plan to kidnap the President, the minor actors in the tragedy saw little of Surratt, but Wilkes Booth was always "pressed with business" with Surratt, and in daily and apparently engrossing confidential communication with him. Surratt was present at the first meeting of the seven conspirators, and seems to have arranged a very sly and safe *role* for himself. While Arnold was to rush into the private box of the theater and seize the President, and Atzerodt and Booth were to handcuff him and lower him to the stage, and others were to put out the lights and carry him to the coach, all of which was an obviously hair-brained scheme, Surratt was to wait "on the other side of the "Eastern Branch bridge to facilitate escape." It would seem strange that Booth should need constantly to advise one who was to bear so slight and cowardly a hand in the business, if Booth were the originator of the crime. But if Surratt were the inspirer of the murder, it is easy to see how he might have moulded the bold courage, of Booth to carry out the promptings of his more guilty and subtle heart, and how Booth himself may have been so impressed by Surratt's superior boldness in guilt as to have overlooked his superior caution in avoiding danger. Arnold denounced the plan as impracticable, and withdrew from the entire conspiracy before it had developed into a plot to assassinate.

Atzerodt declares that the plan to kidnap was first changed to one of assassination at eight o'clock on the evening of the murder. About the middle of March, the seven conspirators—Booth, Surratt, O'Laughlin, Arnold, Payne, Atzerodt, and Harold—had a plan by which the others were to capture the President, and Surratt, the best driver, was to drive the coach across the Long Bridge into Virginia. It failed, because the President did not pass the place at which they were expecting and waylaying him. When the plan was changed from kidnapping, Surratt had just had an interview with Booth. The impression left by these confessions is that Booth was the bold fanatic, and Surratt the cunning and cautious inspirer of the deed.

Southern Railroads

Our neighbors in South and North Carolina are moving with earnest vigor in the matter of their railroads. Appropriation, wise and liberal, have been made to form western connections. If they are met by Tennessee with like spirit, it will open an era of prosperity most cheering to contemplate.

Now is the time to do it Railroad connections and lines are forming in other parts of the country. Norfolk and Cincinnati, Washington and Pittsburg, New York and St Louis and San Francisco.—Unless we move promptly, trade will have found its lines, business will have chrystalized upon those lines, and Tennessee *will be left out in the cold.* In that case, we cannot in twenty-five years, if ever, recover what we might have secured by prompt and energetic action. We urge these considerations upon our legislators. There never was a moment in our history as a State fraught with more significance than the present. It is the simple question of now or not at all within the present generation. An appropriation of next year, or two or three years hence, will not avail, as then trade would have found its channels or formed its connections, and we could not recover it. In South Carolina an effort is being made in the Legislature to consolidate the Columbia and Augusta roads with the Charleston road. Doubtless a wise arrangement; thus saving the expense of one set of officers and giving greater efficiency and unity to the roads so consolidated, as well as grater comfort and satisfaction to the passengers, as it is not pleasant to change cars so often. Consolidation it the true policy of short roads.

The example of the East Tennessee roads—the East Tennessee and Virginia and the East Tennessee and Georgia Roads—are now run under one set of officers, at a saving to the roads of perhaps $50,000 a year. This, however, is one of the least of the advantages of this combination. In various other ways, benefit is realized by consolidation. We can well remember when the New York Central Road, from Albany to Buffalo, was controlled by several different companies and when rival interests and lack of unity rendered the route unpleasant, expensive and tardy, as well as kept the stock down in price. They are all consolidated. Their stock is among the best in the world. The fare is only two cents a mile, and the passengers are put through without detention. The Legislature of South Carolina is seeking to improve the speed of their roads and reduce the fare

Both of these are important objects.—*Brownlow's Whig*

How Much.

How much better is your farm than it was a year ago?

How much better are your impiements?

How much more lovely have you made your home by the planting of trees and shrubs?

How much have you added to the value of your property by the planting or orchard trees and small fruits?

How much better is your stock of horses of sheep, of cattle?

How much of error have you discovered in your mode of treatment of the different crops you have grown?

How much have you learned from your neighbors, from your agricultural papers, from your experience in relation to your farm operations?

How much have you done to aid your wife and daughter in their household duties by furnishing them with improved household utensils and the better location of wells, cisterns, wood piles, cellars and dairy rooms?

How much of kindness and charity have you exercised toward the needy and the helpless?

How much better husband, father, brother, man are you than you were one year ago?

Reflect on these things, and if you have been derelict in your duty in the year that has now faded into the "dim past," —turn over a new leaf, and resolve that for the time to come you *will* do better.

The world's crop of tobacco is estimated at 432,400 tons.

Pleasures of Matrimony.

BY A WIFE.—I was married for my money—that was ten years ago, and they have been ten years of purgatory. I have had bad luck as a wife, for my husband and I have scarcely one taste in common. He wishes to live in the country, which I hate. I like the thermometer at 75 degrees, which he hates. He likes to have the children brought up at home instead of at school, which I hate. I like music and wish to go to concerts, which he hates. He likes roast pork, which I hate; and I like minced veal, which he hates. There is but one thing we both like, and that is what we can not both have, though we are always trying for it—the last word.

ELOPEMENT IN HIGH LIFE—A BROOKLYN SENSATION.—The quiet neighborhood of Plymouth Church and Brooklyn Heights was thrown into excitement on Saturday by a genuine sensation—an elopement in high life. The principals are the wife of a cotton broker in Broad street, New York, and son of a wealthy grain merchant of Chicago. The woman was a Baltimore belle, but made, as it appears, of bad metal. About eighteen months ago she was wooed and won, and was married at her father's house. The couple boarded awhile in New York, but tiring of this kind of living, they hired a house on Hicks street, Brooklyn, where they resided very comfortable and happily, visiting and being visited by friends from all quarters.

Among the visitors was Mr. T——, an intimate friend of the husband, who treated him as a brother. After repeated calls, T—— found his attachment to his friend's wife and his love for her society growing warmer, and as the sequel showed, she generously reciprocated. The faithful husband doubted not his wife's fidelity nor his friend's intergrity until he read the following note, left on his table on Saturday afternoon:

"*Saturday Morning.*—Dear Charlie: I must to-day bid you good-bye forever. To-day I leave your house, never again to return. I cannot help it. For a long time I have loved Jo in my heart and I know he loves me. When this reaches you I will be on my way across the sea.

Your once loving

TERESE

The husband at once made inquiries at several of the steamship offices, and ascertained that his wife and her paramour had saled for Europe on the steamer City of Antwerp. The wife took with her jewelry valued at about $10,000 an a number of other valuables, and about $3,000 in money.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTH.—We believe that the South has a great future before it in the development of its vast resources of mineral wealth, aided by its favorable location in regard to soil and climate; but we feel that its growth depends more upon the earnestness with which it seeks the fostering hand of our great national government than upon any application that can now be made of abstract theories of State Rights and local self-government. We believe that its true reconstruction in all material respects is to be sought in a closer alliance with Northern energy and Northern capital, and that a natural union will be formed between the two in all the great enterprises that tend to the development of national wealth and commercial greatness, despite political antipathies and legislative inaptitudes. But last of all, we believe that her richest treasure her creative powers of mind and imagination, will yet be employed, in union with the more advanced intellect of the North, in the common work of thinking and writing for the benefit of our own country and of mankind. Political parties may hesitate to align themselves upon the basis of a common destiny; capital may shrink from free and liberal investment in new and needy fields; churches may not be willing to give the right hand of fellowship across the bloody lines traced by civil war; but literary men, the students of universal nature and the explorers of the illimitable fields of thought, will meet on their distant voyages, and feel a grateful pride in hailing each other as the citizens of a common country, and the devotees of true science will reunite the severed filaments that weave the web of our national life. How glorious may become that state of American society, in which the energy and zeal of higher latitudes shall be joined with the grace and ease of Southern sentiment, where truth and power shall be subordinate to love, and where all alike shall rejoice in the oblivion of a great national sorrow, we may not now be able fully to appreciate.—'SOUTHERN RECONSTRUCTION,' in *Feb. No. of Lippincott's Magazine.*

☞ There is considerably anxiety manifested in New York about the prospect of a very small ice crop.

How to be Miserable

Sit by the window and look over the way to your neighbor's excellent mansion which he has recently built and paid for and fitted out.

"Oh, that I was a rich man!"

Get angry with your neighbor, and think you have not a friend in the world. Shed a tear or two, and take a walk in the burial ground, continually saying to yourself:

"When shall I be buried here?"

Sign a note for a friend and never forget your kindness, and every hour in the day whisper to yourself"—I wonder if he will pay that note?"

Think everybody means to cheat you. Closely examine every bill you take, and doubt its being genuine until you have put confidence in nobody, and believe every man you trade with to be a rogue,

Never accomodate, if you can possibly help it.

Never visit the sick or afflicted, and never give a farthing to assist the poor.

Buy as cheap as you can, and screw down to the lowest mill. Grind the faces and hearts of the unfortunate.

Brood over your misfortune, your lack of talents, and believe that no distant day you will come to want. Let the workhouses be ever in your mind, with all the horrors of distress and poverty.

Follow these receipts strictly, and you will be miserable to your heart's content—If we so speak—sick at heart, and at variance with all the world. Nothing will cheer or encourage you, nothing will throw a gleam of sunshine or a ray of warmth into your heart.

THE COTTON CROP—WEALTH OF THE SOUTH.—The sum total of the whole year's crop, we still believe, will exceed that of any previous season since the introduction of the cotton culture in this country. What renders this result the more remarkable is the comparatively small breadth of land in the South which has been in cultivation and the exceedingly embarrassing circumstances under which our planters have had to work.—If with so partial a culture, conducted without capital and with so many drawbacks, the South is enabled to produce one single article of the exported value of $200,000,000, what limit can be placed to the resources and wealth of this section when they are fully developed and the population is increased so as to meet and supply the demand for a proper cultivation?—*New Orleans Times.*

A MAN FALLS DEAD IN A BALL ROOM.—About 9 o'clock on Friday night, while Mr. Charles Cremer, butcher of York Pa., was dancing with Miss Mary Schlegel, in that ball room at Mr. Agustus Webel's park, he suddenly fell dead. His health up to the last moment was perfectly sound, and he was a stout, well built man. Death was produced from a rush of blood to the head or heart. It is only a month since Mr. Cremer was unfortunate by loosing his stables by fire. He was about thirty-five years of age, and has left a wife and three children to mourn his sudden exit from the world.

☞ We can always tell what sort of a woman a man marries, by the way he treats the printer. If he gets a common wife he forgets the printer altogether. If he gets a tolerable good wife he will send in the notice of his marriage. If he gets a very good one, he will send the printer a slice of cake accompanying the notice. If he gets an extra good one, he will send a greenback with the notice. And if he gets a glorious, angelic creature—All affections and goodness—he is sure to send the printer a gold or silver dollar with the notice of his happiness.—*Lynchburg News.*

FIVE young men in Berlin lately made an agreement, for a wager, to see who of them could keep awake for a whole week. They all held out for about five days and a half, by drinking largely of strong coffee, and keeping up a constant round of active exercises and exciting amusements. At the end of that time two of them yielded to drowsiness; a third soon fell asleep while riding, tumbled from his saddle and broke his arm; a fourth was attacked by severe sickness, and compelled to retire from the list; the fifth held out to the end, but lost twenty-five pounds of flesh in winning the wager. Long ago, Frederick the great and Voltaire made a similar experiment, making use of the same stimulant of strong coffee, but they did not succeed in driving away sleep for more than four days.

Fighting Giant.—The Kanawha River packet W. F. Curtis yesterday, among her passengers brought down the celebrated "Kanawha Boy," who is only nineteen years of age and stands six feet ten inches in his stocking-feet. He is a native of the celebrated "Chauncey Wilds," and boasts a fighting weight of three hundred and four pounds.—*Cincinnatti Commercial, 21st.*

The Star.

CARPENTER & LOGAN,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1869.

Our Railroad.

Final passage of the Bill for the completion of the Wilmington Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad.

COL. R. H. COWAN'S POSITION.

We are at last enabled to give to our readers, the joyful tidings of the final passage of the bill for the completion, of the Wilmington Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad. We have not received the bill yet as it passed its last and final reading therefore, we are unable to publish it in full, but we are informed that important amendments were added to it in the House. One of the amendments provides for the first money that is used, being applied to the completion of the road to this place, which is the most important feature of the bill to the people of this section. The other amendments are to provide for the payment of the interest on the bonds to be issued under the appropriation. We hope to be able to publish the bill in full next week.

As we have before stated, we are not fully satisfied with the bill as it passed, and we don't think the original bill ought to have been defeated, it only asked for what we ought to have, control of our own. This was nothing more than what was right; and what in *justice* we ought to have had, but it was defeated and by men who claim to be friends of the road; how true they were in these assertions will be discovered in their actions in car, rying out their pledges and promises, in case their substitute should prevail. We only want what justice and right demands that we should have, and this we *will have*, if it takes a seige to get it. We know how the EAST has imposed on us in the past, and we intend to keep an eye upon the future, and see that we get what we ought to have. Wo be unto the man let him be of the EAST or the WEST, that shows any disposition not to give the great West her dues; he will live not by her support.

We learn from various sources, that Mr. Cowan, will get out of the way, and allow the road to be completed under the provisions of the bill as it finally passed. We are glad to see this disposition manifested by Mr. Cowan, and we hope he will not only resign his claim to the Presidency of the road, but use his influence with the company to accept this bill, that the work may be commenced at once. There is no palpable reason why this road should not have been built long since, and now that the Legislature has been liberal enough to extend the necessary aid for its completion, we hope that every obstacle will be removed, and that honesty and purpose, may take the place of ambition and selfishness, and the road completed in good faith to all concerned, without regard to party or section.

Senator W. M. Robbins.

THE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE AND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

It seems that, Captain Sweet, his Committee, Senator Robbins, and the Legislature, are having a hard time in getting their bribery and fraud matters settled.

It is rather a mysterious affair to understand, we can't exactly see what the Captain is after, and would be glad if Josier, of the *Sentinel*, would explain it all to us so that we may understand it right.

It is certain, in our mind, that somebody *has* been *bribed*, it is also plain, to us, that Senator Robbins is the man, or one of the men, that has received money to carry measures through the Legislature, but it seems that the Committee are slow to make a full report of Mr. Robbins case. Why is this? Is it because there are others of this Committee, or their friends, that they wish to shield? Is it possible that madam rumor's statement is true, that the Committee are anxious to smother the guilt of Senator Robbins, to keep themselves or some of their friends from being caught in the same trap? We want to see this thing feritted out to the very bottom Capt Sweet and his committee should be *forced* to make a *full* and *impartial* report, before they are discharged, and those made to shoulder this infamous crime that deserve it. The General Assembly have had their character challenged and placed in a serious light before the people and the people will not be satisfied, with, the matter stopping where it is, they have made up their verdict of guilt for Senator Robbins, and they want to see the honest men of the Legislature pass the sentence upon him.

Let the whole thing come out at once, for so long as the Legislature hesitates to dispose of this shameful matter, the people will believe that there is something still blacker behind the curtain. Senator Robbins should be *expelled* at once, and if there are any more that are guilty let them be expelled, and continue to expell everyone that is guilty, regardless of party, until the people can say in truth, "we have an honest Legislature."

The price of a DEMOCRAT has been fixed at *twenty dollars*, if there has been any REPUBLICAN so base as to sell himself let us know at what price he was sold.

Plumping in Pennsylvania.

It is an interesting peculiarity of criminal voting in Pennsylvania, that the rascally Repenters, when brought to the witness-stand, usually acknowledge their multiplied misdemeanors with a cheerful frankness which is eminently edifying. A contested election case (Buan vs. Witham) is now before a Legislative Committee at Harrisburg—the seat in dispute being that for the XIth Legislative District. One witness, Michael Slaven by name, swears that he voted the Democratic ticket twenty times, between 8 o'clock a. m. and 5:30 p. m.—being about twice every hour—a remarkably energetic day's work, and speaking highly for Michael's peripatetic ubiquity. Then comes a confessor rejoicing in the gentle name of Lamb, who acknowledges that he voted the Democratic ticket twenty times on election day. Then follows Henry Elliott, who, on his own statement, was also a double X voter. The modest and moderate John Rowan contented himself with voting the Democratic ticket only ten times. According to the testimony of Slaven, there was a small party of ten men, the witness himself being one of them, who went meandering about all day, voting the Democratic ticket whenever they pleased and as often as they pleased, being furnished with ballots by "men with the Democratic badge on." Some of his companions, according to Lamb, belonged to Baltimore and some of them to New York. Elliott, it seems to us was absurdly cautious; for he deposes that he "changed his hat and coat sometimes in going from poll to poll." Why he did this we are sure we do not know; for it is not at all probable that any Democratic challenger would have molested him or made him afraid while he was doing a work so nob'e and patriotic. For the enthusiastic Elliott to disguise himself was, as it were, to hide his light under a bushel, and the change of hat and coat might have rendered it difficult for him to establish his identity when the rovers called at the Democratic Headquarters to receive their reward.

Mr. Slaven testifies to an interesting circumstance in regard to "the man who gave us the tickets." This charitable purveyor of ballots presented to the little devoted band a $5 bill, whereupon the free voters went to the Girard-ave. Market "and got their dinners"—and an uncommon good appetite we should think they must have had after their long walks and exhausting exercise of the franchise. These were, indeed, true Democratic politicians. They were after a free dinner, and they got it; and whoever says they didn't earn it can know nothing by personal experience of the fatigue of voting early and voting often.

Mr. Michael Slaven and the other diligent perambulators exhibited a touching confidence in Democratic integrity. "We voted," says Michael, "the Democratic ticket; did not examine any of them; the man we took them from had the Democratic badge on." Each enterprising voter received from "the man with the badge on" a slip of paper.—Upon this were written facts with which the recipient was supposed to be unacquainted, viz., his own name, residence, and occupation. These memoranda were necessary, it seems, to manufacture a citizenship for the gallant balloters. It isn't everybody who can be reclristened, get a new house, and learn a new trade, a dozen times over in one day.

Although the Philadelphia system appears to us to be nearly perfect, yet there is one improvement which we may venture to suggest. Common humanity would seem to require that every Repeater, passing "from pole to pole," should be furnished with a velocipede. If Mr. Michael Slaven, without this locomotive convenience, could vote twenty times a day, it is evident that by its aid he might double or treble his usefulness. We give Mr. Chairman Wallace the hint, and charge him nothing for it, beyond the common gratitude which our past favors have already so amply earned.—*Tribune.*

JUDGE BUXTON AND THE FAYETTEVILLE EAGLE.—The difficulty which arose some time since between Judge Buxton and the Fayetteville *Eagle* is consequenes of certain articles which appeared in that paper has been adjusted, as the following card will show.

In relation to the publications which have appeared in the *Eagle* concerning the appointment of J. C. Collahan, as clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland by Judge Buxton, we have only intended to make a fair comment upon the public acts of a public man;—and we disclaim any intention of reflecting upon Judge Buxton's private or personal character or official integrity. And inasmuch as the language used is liable to such construction, we frankly withdraw the whole of the articles.

We regret that we were under any necessity real or supposed of referring to articles written and published by Mrs. Buxton and withdraw any and all impressions in our articles, which referred to her in any way. Papers which at our request have copied our articles on this subject, will please give this an insertion."

At the request of those associated with me I sign the above.

M. J. McSWEEN.

I advise and approve the above.

W. C. TROY.

CUBA.

The Recent Trouble in Havana—Seizure and Arrests by Troops—More Fatal Shooting, Etc.

HAVANA, January 25.

The recent troubles between citizens and soldiers in this city have taken place in Jesus Maria ward. Yesterday afternoon these disturbances broke out again in the same quarter. Some people on housetops fired upon volunteers in the streets, and the latter returned the fire. It is not known whether any one was killed.

At a late hour in the evening the house of Senor Aldana, a rich planter, suspected of giving aid and comfort to the revolutionists, was entered by police officers, supported by a guard of volunteers and searched for arms supposed to be hidden there. The building was badly damaged by the troops. Spaniards assert that this house is one of those from which the volunteers were fired upon.

At 9 o'clock on the same night, in the vicinity of the Louvre coffee house and the Tacon theatre opposite, shots were fired at some volunteers who were passing through the streets. The lower hall of the Louvre was crowded with people, who were utterly ignorant of what was going on outside or on the upper floors of the building.

A detachment of volunteers halted, faced the Louvre, and fired upon the guests indiscriminately, with fatal results. Several Spanish gentlemen, government employees, and officers of the army were killed. Two German merchants, Rochleng and Lappenberg, and many other persons were dangerously wounded.

Samuel Cobner, a well known photographer from the United States, was attacked and killed near the Louvre about the same time by some armed men who are supposed to have belonged to the volunteer force. While the audience was leaving Villa Nouva Theater shots were fired by which two ladies and several children were killed.

The American schooner Arrista, formerly a Key West wrecker, has been brought to this port as a prize, by the Spanish gunboat Calta, on suspicion of carrying supplies to the rebels. When discovered, they pretended to be engaged in wrecking a ship lost on Colorado reefs. The Arrista cleared from Key West on the 8th, for Sisal.

Further from Cuba---The Volunteer Forces and Troubles in Havana---Suspension of Business &c.

HAVANA, Jan. 25.

A meeting of the commanders of the volunteer forces in this city was had today. Captain-General Dulce was present and deplored the recent occurrence.

It was resolved that all volunteers, excepting those on guard, shall thereafter remain at their homes, and only come out when a signal of 12 guns is fired, or at the command of their chief officers.

Meantime until the arrival of additional regular troops from Spain, sailors from the Spanish men-of-war in the harbor are to perform the patrol duty, and they are now patroling the streets outside the wall.

Business has been suspended since the commencement of the disturbance with the volunteers, but the people are now greatly relieved. The feeling of security is growing stronger, as the sailors are well disciplined, sober and faithful, and perform their duties to the satisfaction of all. The city is now perfectly quiet.

10 P. M.—All quarters of the city, inside and outside the walls, are quiet.—Nothing has occurred to disturb the public tranquility. The killing of Mr. Cobner is the general theme of conversation, and it is looked upon as a cowardly assassination.

The Norfolk *Journal* has discovered to its disgusts that the "Southern" song of "Dixie" not only originated in the North, but was first written for and sung by John Brown's Abolitionists. The party who proposes to "take his stand in Dixie's land" is a runaway slave expressing his intention of returning to the South, seize his master's plantation, and "live and die in Dixie." Slavery is referred to metaphorically as "Johnny's pig that lived in clover; but when it died, it died all over.' This was the opening song of many Abolitionist gatherings, before the war, and edition after edition was called for. The very term "Dixie" was original with the Abolitionist author, and was never in use before his application of it. The air itself is that of an old Scotch love song arranged in double-quick time. The people of the South failed to discern the object with which this Abolitionist song was written, and it became popular as the "national song of the Confederacy.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.—MEMPHIS, January 18.—The body of Wash. Hendly, who eloped with Susan Jones, as reported on Saturday, was found near Bartlett Station to-day, perforated with pistol balls.

A citizen from French Bayou, Arkansas, some ten miles above Marion, reports that a body of mounted militia shots three men near his house yesterday. The officer in command told him they had been tried by court-martial on the charge of being members of the Ku-Klux-Klan, and ordered to be shot to death with musketry.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Star.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I am pleased to see that your paper is in a prosperous and thriving condition and its circulation doubtless on the increase; I frequently hear it spoken of favorably; its tone is much admired; showing a feeling for the welfare of the *whole* country and taking especial interest in the developments of the West, which have been so long neglected.

The General Assembly is still in session, and likely to be, until the members become tired out, then, and not before, you may expect an adjournment or perhaps a *recess*.—Madam rumor is ever afloat. The Sweet-smelling Committee have reported, and lo and behold! but one $20 fish caught. Many conjectures are being made and the question often asked, why the hook was not bated so as to catch the *original*. Some think, *more than* $20 was the cause.

Extremes will sometimes meet, measures have passed the General Assembly by a combination of Radicals and extreme conservatism. Strange. What next?

The Carpet Baggers are like the billows on the ocean, sometimes up and sometimes down; their indomitable perseverance keep them afloat, some of them frequently boast of controlling the Assembly.

It is said a plan is on foot to oust one or more of the Council of State so that the State as well as the Assembly may be controlled by the same set of men. *Wonderful! Are we sold?*

Josier, of the *Sentinel*, and the many headed *Standard* are still alive, but *sick;* factions of each party controlling each paper and by no means satisfactory to a majority of their friends.

MORE ANON.

Raleigh, Feb'y 1st, 1869.

For the Star.

East--West.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Our good old State has ever been known as having two grand divisions, and from the day of our Independence up to the present, sectional feelings have existed between the *East* and the *West*.

Why party feelings should exist among members of the same family, extreme selfishness can only tell.

Under our first Constitution, adopted in December, 1776, the representation to the General Assembly was by County, with some Borough members added.

In the Convention which adopted the Constitution, thirty-five Counties were represented, and not more than eight could be termed *Western;* hence the power was in the Eastern portion of the State.

The policy of the Eastern portion of the State, for many years, was no more nor less than expenditures for *her entire* benefit. The West at length becoming somewhat aroused (but not sufficiently) caused a Convention to be held and the Constitution amended in 1835, but gained little, the power in both branches of the Legislature remaining in the East, and of course the same policy has since been pursued, with one exception, that is, in the first place, the East not only controlled all but took all; now she opens her bosom a little and agrees to give to the West a pittance provided she will let *her* be master of the pittance.

Forbearance sometimes ceases to be a virtue, and if the West has not forborne long enough, forbearance never can cease to be a virtue.

Nothing can save our people from ruin and almost universal Bankruptcy except the development of our resources through internal improvements. Let us stand together as one man and Hercules like, perish and never surrender. Let us put the right men in the right places and warn them to stand up for our rights at all hazards.

BREVET.

From "Old Flint."

[Correspondence of The Asheville Pioneer.]

WASHINGTON, January 25th, 1869.

One-half of the last session of the 40th Congress has passed, and but little has been done beyond the enforcement of a rigid system of economy in the appropriations for the next fiscal year. The great Republican party is devoting itself to the stern business of housekeeping, and it is no longer a question of doubt as to the sustaining of the public credit and the national currency. General Grant's administration will be innaugrated, not only by promise, but by a strict enforcement of the laws for the peace and security of the country, and for the benefit of society. The conviction that has already seized upon the public mind in regard to the public debt has raised the standard value of the government currency, and her bonds are sought at advanced figures by the civilized nations of the earth as well as at home. Amid the multiplicity of ideas and financial schemes, that of Senator Morton seems to retain the most friends, while free discussions and argument develop new points and extended information, which is eagerly sought and closely examined by the financial and commercial world. But while a retrenchment in public appropriations and expenditures is regarded by all thinking men as due to the credit of the government and to an overburthened tax-paying people, Congress will not accept the idea that it is good economy to leave undeveloped the great resources of income.

There are some measures which are so ultimately connected with the highest aspirations and dearest interests of the people that good policy forbids postponement, much less entire neglect. Among these the completion of the great national Pacific Railroad is of the first importance, which when completed will not only pour into the national treasury millions of dollars, but will [illegible] certain leading enterprises [illegible] namely concern the Southern States.

Every day reveals the fact that labor and the laboring portion of the community must be protected. An aristocracy of wealth under the democratic teachings of Thomas Jefferson was smothered in its infancy in the United States. The rebellion and the results of war contributed to the overthrow of a more formidable aristocracy growing out of the institution of human slavery, and every days reveals the fact that the God-given rights of all to all must be acknowledged by all and extended to all. (Just here let us call the attention to the fact, as the readers of the *Pioneer* will bear witness, that this is not by any means a newely advanced idea in its editorial columns, and the day in all probability, is not far distant when it will become necessary to illucidate more fully what is meant by all rights to all, politically.) The day is not far distant when the South must soon acknowledge that the real source of wealth and prosperity exists in free laoor, the more intelligent this great source of wealth and prosperity the greater will be the proceeds arising therefrom. Not a day passed but the necessity of manufacturing appliance becomes more apparent. Ready markets at high rates for farm products always exists in the vicinities of manufacturing establishments, and as tranportation facilities are prerequisites to the accommodation of trade in the produces of the soil and of the manufactory alike, governmental aid in the completion of the great artery, lines of Railroads will contribute alike to the Interests of both in all sections of the country, East, West, North, and South, but more especially in the South, for the reason that the great natural resources of the South are less developed than any inhabited portion of the United States.

"OLD FLINT."

DEATH-BED—THE CONFESSION OF A GREAT CRIME.—The New Orleans *Picayune* relates that some years ago a respectable young man, the only support of a widowed mother and sister, was clerk in a dry goods store in this city. He frequently assisted the cashier, and one day a forged note on the firm for $400 in the handwriting of the young man, was presented an the bank by an unknown person, and paid. The young man admitted drawing the check, but had no recollection of the circumstances, and could give no explanation. He was arrested tried; and convicted. His mother and sister alone believed in his innocence. Bowed down with shame and unable to vindicate his honor, he died shortly after. In less than a year, the bereaved mother died also, and the sister was left to struggle alone for a living, which she obtained by becoming a seamstress. A few days ago a lawyer was called to write the will of a man at the point of death. In this will he bequeathed his property to the sister, and embodied in the instrument a full confession of the forgery committed eight years ago. He was the cashier of the firm, now grown rich, it was by his direction the draft was prepared. Now after the lapse of eight years a tardy reparation is attempted to be made. But it will not restore life to the dead, or extract the bitter stings of sorrow and grief so long endured. It is one of the strange events which make up the story of a life.

MERCANTILE VALUE OF COURTESY.—Next to intergrity and smartness, courtesy is the most desirable capital and the most available for a young man. Those who possess it, if they have brains and energy, are as certain to go up as a kite is with a fair wind when the bellyband is right. It is so rare a commodity as to attract attention at once. At railroad stations, in the post office, in banking-house, at the counters of leading newspapers, if one gets a civil answer and don't get their heads snapped off, it attracts attention. If a young man gets up to let an aged person sit down in the cars the whole company examine him from his boots to his hair. If a gentleman offers a lady his seat in the cars she takes it with a bounce, and if there is a vacancy, instead of making room for the gentleman who got up, two ladies will form the V and occupy three sittings. It was not so with the merchants of olden times and with the old men who laid the foundation of New York business character. The old merchants were not only their own porters, bookkeepers, and salesmen, but they did everything courteously. They were not only thoroughly honest, but they were considerate, attentive, and studied politeness as an element of success. Old men who knew John Jacob Astor speak of his genial, pleasant, affable manner.—His attention to his customers was untiring, and on amount of stubbornness or fault-finding could trouble his placid spirit. It was a positive pleasure to do business with him. The names of his associates in business, who have outlived the oblivion which has assigned so many to a nameless grave, were distinguished for a like spirit of kindness and courtesy.—*Matthew Hale Smith.*

GOOD NEWS.—The Mobile *Register* says that within the last thirty days cotton plantation acres have risen three hundred per cent. in value. The present crop will pay the planters all out of debt, and leave them such cash surpluses, as they never rejoiced in the old slave times.

In Minnesota they have "torchlight sleigh rides," made brilliant by transparencies and enlivened by music.

COMMERCIAL.

RUTHERFORDTON MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

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DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

BACON	15@20
BEEF, nett	4@6
BUTTER	15@25
BEESWAX	25
CANDLES, adamantine	33@40
CASTINGS	8@10
CHEESE	33@40
COFFEE	33
CORN	65@75
COTTON	18@22
" CLOTH	16½@25
" YARN	225
DRIED FRUIT—PEACHES Pealed	9@9½
Bright " Unpealed	4c
"	4c
APPLES, Pealed.. Bright	4
EGGS	10
FLOUR, per sack	$6@$8
FODDER, per cwt	80@100
FEATHERS	30@40
FLAX CLOTH	25@40
HIDES, dry	16@20
HIDES green	8
IRON	8
JANES, wool	40@75
LARD	15@20
MEAL per bu	85
NAILS	10@12½
OATS, per bushel	50
PEAS	60
POTATOES, Irish	50
POTATOES sweet	50
PORK—gross	8
nett	10
RAGS	3
RICE	16½@20
ROCK ISLAND CASIMERE	75@300
ROPE	30@50
SALT.....per sack $5.50....per lb	3
SUGAR	16½@25
SPTS TURPENTINE, per gal	2 00
TALLOW	15
TEA, per lb	$2 00@$2 50
WHEAT	1 50@200
WOOL—well washed	50@60

New Advertisement.

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Commissioners Notice.

THE Commissioners for Rutherford County will meet at the Court House, in Rutherfordton, on the 4th Saturday in this month (27th day) to transact such business as may come before the Court.

By order of the Commissioners.

R. J. WILLIAMS, Ex Officio.
feb.6-3t Clerk of the Board.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, RUTHERFORD COUNTY,

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW.

A. Harrill, R. Green, M. Green, N. Green, P. and others. vs. A. P. Green, W. O. Green, D. D. Robinson and wife, Nancy, and others. } Petition to sell Land.

A PETITION FOR SALE OF LAND FOR partition having been filed in my office and oath having been made that A P. Green, one of the defendants is a non resident of the State of North Carolina, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Rutherford *Star* for six weeks notifying the said A. P Green that he be and appear at the next term of said Court to be held for the County of Rutherford, at the Court House in Rutherfordton on the 3rd Monday in March next, and answer said petition, or judgment *pro confessio* will be taken as to him.

Witness, J. B. CARPENTER, clerk of said court at office in Rutherfordton 3rd Monday in September A. D. 1868. Issued 4th February, 1869

J. B. CARPENTER, S. C. Clerk.
feb.6-6t. 3

New Carriage Shop

JUSTICE & CARRIER,
RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

HAVING RENTED THE LARGE SHOP formerly occupied by J. S. Ford, respectfully announce to the public that they are now making arrangements for the manufacture of

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and everything in their line, at prices to suit the times. jan30tf

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JOBS repaired and made new whenever wanted
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WILL be taken in exchange for work at the market prices.
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2 BUGGIES.
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We will exchange them for Corn or Green backs a fair rates. Apply at
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GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Sept. 10, 1868.

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Yours truly W. P. F.

CAUTION.—Unprincipled dealers are selling Axe painted red, as the RED JACKET AXE. The good qualities of this Axe consists in its superior cutting qualities not in the Red Paint.

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MAKE YOUR ORDERS LARGE OR SMALL.
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MAKE THEM PAY.
MAKE THEM PAY.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
NEW YORK.
NEW YORK.
NEW YORK.

"The house of Geo. P. Rowell & Co. is the only one in the business that has itself used advertising to any great extent to advance its own interests. They spend large sums, and find by personal experience what advertising pays the best."—N. Y. Mail.

Rutherford Star.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1869.

LOCAL AND STATE.

RAIN.—Last Tuesday and Wednesday were rainy days, so much so that the streams have been very much swollen, preventing the arrival of several of the mails which will account for absence of late news in to-day's paper.

COMMISSIONERS COURT.—The above Court for this County was in session last Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The Commissioners did a lot of business in the way of auditing claims, appointing overseers for roads, &c., but none of it we believe of sufficient general interest to require notice. According to law this was the meeting to lay the County tax, but the Legislature not having passed the Revenue Law, the Commissioners postponed laying tax to the 4th Saturday in this month.

GRAMMAR CLASS.—We are requested to say that Professor Ira Erwin's Grammar Class will have a public examination at Cool Springs, on Saturday the 6th of March next, commencing 9 o'clock, A. M. The public are invited to attend.

NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY. G. P. ROWELL & Co., the New York Advertising Agents, are about issuing a complete American Newspaper Directory. It is a compilation much needed, since nothing of the kind having any claims to completeness has ever been published.

Messrs. ROWELL & Co., have spared no pains or expense to make the forthcoming work complete. We understand the book will be a handsome octavo volume of about 300 pages, bound in dark cloth, and sold for Five Dollars per copy.

As the publishers are Advertising Agents, their issuing a work containing so much information, usually jealously guarded by those in that business, shows that they are confident of their ability to be of service to advertisers, or they would not so readily place in their hands the means of enabling every one to communicate direct with publishers if they so desire.

THE RED JACKET AXE.—The following testimonial is but one of the many which have been received. It shows some of the reasons for the wellknowin popularity of Colburn's patent:

FREDRICKTON, KNOX Co., O., November 2, 1868.

LIPPENCOTT & BAKEWELL:

Dear Sirs:—I received your second Red Jacket Axe per express, and now acknowledge the same. For the benefit of all those who desires or nece-sities make it their business to chop with an axe, I would say; Try the Red Jacket: and, as the Supreme Court have held that a Doctor's opinion without his reasons is of little value, I will give my reason; *First*—The Red Jacket cuts deeper than the common bit. *Second*—It being round on the cut, it does not stick in the wood. *Third*—Every chopper with the common axe must discover that there is as much labor and stength expended in taken the axe out of the cuts as in making the blow. *Fourth*—This with the Red Jacket is all avoided, and from one-third to one-half the labor is saved in cutting the same quantity. *Fifth*—by putting in the same labor that is necessary with a common axe, you can easily make at least thirty-three per cent. more wood in the same time. You are safe in letting any honest man try your Red Jacket on these tests, and if it fails, return him his money,

Respetfully yours,

HARRY BALDWIN.

For sale by all responsible dealers, and the manufacturers.

LIPPENCOTT & BAKEWELL.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sole owners of Colburn's and Red Jacket patents.

Married

Married in Columbus, on the 24th ult., by J. H. Allen, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM CARR, of Henderson County, to Miss AMANDA NEWMAN, of Polk County.

The small pox is reported to be very severe in the Western cities. It is asserted that the number of deaths from this disease has been unprecedentedly great in Cincinnatti. Small pox is declared to be an epidemic in St, Louis; it is scourging Chicago, though nothing is said about it in the newspapers, and in Milwaukie the public schools and the rink have been closed in consequence, and the shutting up of theatres, concerts, saloons, and other places where large numbers of persons assemble, has been discussed.

The wickedest woman in Kankakee, Ill., become such a nuisance that the Common Council voted her a new dress, $60 and her fare, if she would marry and emigrate. She agreed, and this was the ceremony, as performed by the police justice:—"Jim, you do agree to take Mollie, and live with her, and go to Cheyenne with her, and stay with her, regardless of the law and consequences?"—"Yes." "Mollie, you do agree to take Jim, and live with him and go to Cheyenne with him, regardless of law and consequences?" "Yes." Then I give you these two railroad tickets and order you to stay there until the Vigilance Committee doth hang you both. Amen."

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—OMAHA, January 25.—A thousand miles of the Union Pacific railroad are now finished in operation. The Central Pacific Railroad Company have built 500 miles, so that only 267 miles yet remain to be built. There is now no doubt that the entire line to the Pacific will be opened early this season.

The earnings of the Union Pacific railroad for the year 1868 are officially reported at $5,666,651.

☞ A Company recently started a blast furnace in Roane county, Tennessee, and are turning out 16 tons daily, using coked Tennessee coal.

The Naturalization Treaty with Great Britain.

The following is the naturalization protocol showing the principles agreed upon by the United States and British Governments on the question of naturalization:

The undersigned, Reverdy Johnson, Esq., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, and Elward Henry, Lord Stanley, of Bickerstaff, her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, being respectively authorized and empowered to place on record the desires of the President of the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to regulate the citizenship of citizens of the United States of America who have emigrated or may emigrate from the British dominions to the United States of America, have agreed upon the following protocol:

First. Such citizens as aforesaid, of the United States who have become, or shall become, and are naturalized according to law within the British dominions as British subjects, shall be subject to the provision of articles two and four, be held by the United States to be in all respects and for all purposes, British subjects and shall be treated as such by the United States. Reciprocally, such British subjects aforesaid, who have become, or shall become, and are naturalized according to law within the United States of America as citizens thereof, shall, subject to the provisions of articles two and four, be held by Great Britain to be, in all respects and for all purposes, American citizens, and shall be treated as such by Great Britain.

Second. Such United States citizens as aforesaid who have become and are naturalized within the British dominions as British subjects, and such British subjects as aforsaid who have become and are naturalized as citizens within the United States, shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and to resume their respective nationalities, provided that such renunciations be publicly declared within two years after this protocol shall have been carried into effect, as provided by article four. The manner in which this renunciation may be made and publicly declared shall be hereafter agreed upon by the respective governments.

Third. If such American citizen as aforesaid, naturalization within the British dominions, should renew his residence in the United States, the United States Government may, on his own application, and on such conditions as that Government may see fit to impose, re-admit him to the character and privileges of an American citizen, and Great Britain shall not in that case claim him as a British subject on acount of his former naturalization. In the same manner, if British subject as aforesaid, naturalized in the United States, should renew his residence within the British dominions, the British Government may, on his own application, and on such conditions as that Government may think fit to impose, readmit him to the character and privileges of a British subject, and the United States shall not in that case claim him as a citizen of the United States on account of his former naturalization.

Fourth. As it will not be practicable for Great Britain to carry into operation the principles laid down in this protocol until provision has been made the Imperial Parliament for such a revision of the existing laws as the adoption of those principles involves, it is agreed that this protocol shall not take effect until such legislation can be accomplished. The British Government will introduce measures into Parliament for this purpose as speedily as may be possible, having regard to the variety of public and private interests which may be affected by the change in the laws of naturalization and allegiance now under consideration of the royal commission, whose report is expected shortly to be made. The same provision not being necessary by the Constitution and laws of the United States, this article is not made reciprocal.

Done at London the ninth of October, eighteen hundred and sixty eight.

REVERDY JOHNSON.
STANLEY.

PRINTERS.—Few persons deserve more respect and more thanks than the printers. It is their indomitable energy and midnight labor that the literary aspirant owes his fame, the ambitious statesman his renown, and the successful general his notoriety.

By depriving themselves of many pleasures, the printers thus devote a long life to the benefit of others, and often after spending their best years in the service of the public, are, on their retirement, reminded by upstarts that they were *printers*. *Printers*—as if any scorn could be attached to a vocation among whose followers can be classed many pure and eminent men.

Hear what the immortal Dickens said of the profession, when called upon to subscribe for the proposed erection, in England, of printers' almhouses:

"I beg to say I shall be happy to devote the gross amount of my next reading in London to the fund. What should I have been without printers? I am grateful and wish to show it."

A NEW ENGLAND college ex-President declares that the men are not so strong nor the women so beautiful as they were a thousand years ago

☞ Cuba last year sent into the United States, 202 pipes of rum, 51,829 hogsheads molasses, 75,813,000 cigars and 4,448,309 lbs. leaf tobacco.

SENATOR SPRAGUE'S PURCHASES IN FLORIDA.—The Jacksonville (Fla.) *Union* says: "We are informed that the celebrated Dungerness estate, the gem of Cumberland Island, in view of Fernandina, was purchased by Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, on his late visit to this State. The estate of Dungerness comprises 6,000 acres; the mansion will be fitted up for a winter's residence, and the land reserved for gardens, parks, drives, and hunting grounds. Senator Sprague has also purchased, on the same island a fine plantation of 3,000 acres, which will be devoted to the cultivation of ramie, an articles now in great demand both in Europe and in this country. We understand that the above lands are of good quality, with a valuable growth of live-oak. The price paid for it is ten dollars an acre.

THE MATCH AGAINST TIME.—HOLLOWELL, Me., Jan. 21.—Mr. Weston's walk to this point, 85 miles from Bangor, has been a very rapid one, though the firmly trodden snow has made the roads very slippery. He moves along with a light springy step, and seems to take the journey more comfortably than his companions, who, though much more warmly dressed and travelling in sleighs, suffer some from the cold. The weather thus far has been very fine. Mr. Weston is enthusiastically received at all the town and villages through which he passes, the people turning out en masse, and the ladies, especially, cheering him and wishing him success.—

RUTHERFORDTON.

NEW

GOODS!

CHEAP GOODS!

DR. J. M. CRATON

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he is now receiving a large and well assorted stock of NEW GOODS, direct from New York city, which he offers on the most reasonable terms. His stock consists of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Broadcloths, Beavercloth for overcoats, casimeres, Rock Island Jeans, Bed Ticking, Large Bed Blankets, Sheetings, Shirtings, Domestics, and heavy goods of all kinds, Gents' Furnishing Goods,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Consisting in part of Alpacas, Poplins, All-Wool Delaines, Prints, Trimmings, a lot of good Shawls, Hats and Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Laces, Braids, Hosiery, Gloves, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Coates' Thread, Buttons, Pins, &c., &c.,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every variety, Sole and Upper Leather.

Hardware and Cutlery,

Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Shears, Files of all sorts, Padlocks, Wool and Cotton Cards, Tea Kettles, Long Handle Shovels, &c., &c., &c.

STATIONERY,

Foolscap, Letter, and Note Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Pass Books, &c.

A new supply of

Fresh Groceries,

Family Flour, a superior article, constantly on hand, Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Cheese, Crackers, Soda, Powder, Lead, Candles, Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Figs, and other Confections.

Christmas Nick-Nacks,

A large supply of Toys, Dolls, Drums, Bugles, Birds, Dogs, Cats, Buggies, &c.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

warranted pure and good.

PATENT MEDICINES,

Wine of Tar, for consumptives,
Rosadalis, the celebrated purifier of the blood,
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
Cod Liver Oil,
All of Ayer's Medicines,
Worm Sugar Drops,

and a great variety of other Patent Medicines.

I sell no medicine that I do not conscientiously recommend, and guarantee satisfaction in all sales.

Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Kerosene, Window Glass and Putty.

and a thousand and one other articles not enumerated, which I propose to sell on the most reasonable terms. Give me a call.

☞ Physicians furnished with all medicines they may require at low prices.

☞ Prescriptions carefully filled.

All kinds of produce, such as Corn, Rye, Oats, Wheat, Pork, Butter, Eggs, Beeswax, Feathers, and everything that may be offered, taken in exchange for goods.

Call and get an Almanac for 1869.

J. M. CRATON.

DR. J. M CRATON

Offers his professional services to his old friends, and the public generally. Office at his Drug Store.

dec19 47-tf

NEW GOODS!!

Messrs. **JONES & BRYAN** respectfully announce to their customers and the public generally, that they are now opening at their Store in Rutherfordton, direct from New York and Southern Manufactories, a large assortment of

STAPLE

AND

FANCY GOODS,

selected by a Merchant of long experience in the Mercantile line and familiar with the wants of this community, all of which will be sold at

THE LOWEST CASH PRICE,

or in exchange for

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Their STOCK comprises almost every article usually kept in a RETAIL STORE. They consider it unnecessary to waste as much ink in enumerating their

GREAT VARIETY

of Goods, as some of their neighbors, but promise to exhibit as **large and well assorted** Stock of Goods as is to be found in this market and at as LOW RATES. We trust the public will not take our word alone, but call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

JONES & BRYAN.

jan, 9-tf.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LEGAL NOTICE.

The following sections of the Code of Civil procedure, ratified the 24th day of August, A. D. 1868, is published for the information of parties who have suits upon the Trial and Execution Dockets of the late Superior, County and Equity Courts:

SECTION 400. The Clerks of the Superior Courts at the request of a party thereto, within six months from the ratification of this act, and on the payment of a fee of one dollar, shall enter on a separate Docket, all suits which, at the ratification aforesaid, shall have been commenced, and in which final judgment has not been rendered in the late County Courts, Superior Courts of Law, and Courts of Equity of their respective counties.

"SEC. 401. And every suit not so transferred within the time aforesaid shall be abated, and the Clerk of the Superior Court shall tax the costs against the parties liable, and collect the same by the proper process.

"SEC. 403. Existing judgments and decrees not dormant, may in like manner be entered on the Execution Docket, and subsequent proceedings shall be as is proscribed for actions hereafter to be commenced, as far as shall be compatible with the previous proceedings, and no lien acquired before the ratification aforesaid, shall be lost by any change of process, occasioned by this act."

Persons having suits on my Dockets will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

J. B. CARPENTER, S. C. Clerk,
for Rutherford County.

42-124feb

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW IN VACATION.

MARY JONES, vs. The Heirs at Law of J. H. JONES. } Petition for Dower

A PETITION HAVING BEEN FILED IN my office, as above, and it appearing that Alexander Shields and wife Hulda two of the defendants are non-resident of the State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the *Star* a weekly newspaper published in the town of Rutherfordton for six weeks notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of said Court to be held for the County of Rutherford at the Court House in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday in March next, to show cause why said petition shall not be granted, or this case will be heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, J. B. CARPENTER Clerk of said Court at office in Rutherfordton, 3rd Monday in September, A. D. 1868—this Jan'y 23rd, 1869.

J. B. CARPENTER, S. C. Cl'k

jan. 30-6t.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Most Vigorous and the Most Liberal Insurance Company in the World.

BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPAN

141, Broadway, New York.

—OF—

ASSETS OVER

$1,000,000.

CHRISTIAN W. BURK, President.
ABAM D FOLHEMUS, Vice President.
WILLIAM M. COLE, Secretary.
D. P. PLACKER, Consulting Actuary.
DANIEL AYRES, M. D., L.L.D., Medical Examiner.

Policies Issued as Good a U. S. Bonds.

Policies Valuable in Life as in Death.

The BROOKLYN LIFE is the only Company in the country which guarantees a definite surrender-value to every policy on which two or more annual premiums and have been paid; this amount, in dollars and cents, is endorsed on every policy issued. Should any policy holder become unable to pay his premiums, he can thus know the cash worth of the policy at any time after two annual premiums have been paid.

This certainly is the greatest inducement and most tangible advantage ever accorded to parties insuring their lives.

Among the advantages offered by the BROOKLYN which thoroughly evince the determination of the officers to make it the MOST LIBERAL Life Insurance Company in the United States are

1st. TOTAL REMOVAL OF ALL RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL AND RESIDENCE. The Assured may travel or reside anywhere they choose, the world over without extra premium or special permit.

2nd. A Loan of one-third of the Premium to the Policy-Holder annually.

3rd. All Policies are non-forfeitable after two full annual premiums have been paid.

4th. Rates as low as are consistent with financial soundness, and less than those of almost all Companies which accommodate their assured with loans.

5th. Dividends annually (after second year) in cash. Dividends are divided on the CONTRIBUTION PLAN—the only equitable manner of dividing the earnings of a Life Insurance Company. The Contribution Plan was first conceived by Mr. D. P. Placker, now Actuary of this Company and has been adapted by most of the best managed Life Companies in this country.

The BROOKLYN LIFE has paid and now pays to its Policy-holders LARGER DIVIDENDS than ever before paid by a Life Insurance Company!

6th. Promptitude in paying losses.

7th. No charge for policy or stamp.

The success which the BROOKLYN has achieved, fully exemplified in its rapid and healthful growth, it is a convincing proof of the confidence reposed by the public in its soundness, integrity and liberality.

A. W. LAWRENCE,
Gen. Agent at Raleigh.
JOS. R. GRIFFITH,
Gen. Agent for Western North Carolina.
Dr. J. M. CRATON,
Examining Physician at Rutherfordton.

jan, 9-3m. no 49

Demorest's Monthly Magazine,

UNIVERSALLY acknowledged the Mode Parlor Magazine of America, devoted to Original Stories, Poems, Sketches, Household Matters, Gems of Thought, Personal and Literary Gossip (including special departments on Fashions), Instructions on Health, Music, Amusements, etc., by the best authors, and profusely Illustrated with costly engravings, useful and reliable Patterns, Embroideries, and a constant succession of artistic novelties, with other useful and entertaining literature.

No person of refinement, economical housewife, or lady of taste can afford to do without the Model Monthly. Specimen copies, 15 cents, mailed free. Yearly, $3, with a valuable premium; two copies, $5.50; three copies, $7.50; five copies, $12, and splendid premiums for clubs at $3 each, with the first premiums to each subscriber. ☞ A new Bartram and Fanton Sewing-Machine for 20 subscribers at $3 each.

Publication Office, 838 Broadway, New York.

Demorest's Monthly and Young America together $4, with the premiums for each.

RUTHERFORDTON.

NEW FIRM!
NEW GOODS!

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!

Now is the time, and here is the place to buy Cheap Goods, Good Goods, and Goods that will satisfy the most fastidious.

J. A. MILLER & CO.,

KEEP constantly on hand a large and varied stock of Goods, which were bought cheap and they promise to give their customers the the benefit of their good luck.

DRY GOODS,

Such as BEAVER CLOTHS, CASIMERES, ROCK ISLAND JEANS, FLANNELS, BED TICKING, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, PRINTS, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, MEN'S WEAR OF ALL KINDS, &C., &C.

HARDWARE

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

Groceries, Confectioneries, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Yankee Notions, &c. &c

We respectfully ask for an inspection of our goods, it is no trouble for us to show goods and tell prices.

We buy all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, and give the highest market price.

In connection with our Store we have opened a

SHOE SHOP,

and with good workmen, and good material we are prepared to put up with neatness and dispatch from the Finest Boot or Shoe to the Coarsest Plantation Brogan. Repairing done.

Don't forgot to give us a call.

dec19 47-3m

Notice.

I WILL pay the following prices for Produce delivered to me.

OATS, 50 cents per bushel.
CORN, 75 " " "
RYE, 100 " " "
IRISH POTATOES 50 cents per bushel.

Call at

H. M. MILLER'S.

jan 23-tf.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. J. W. HARRIS

WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION to all Professional calls, and hopes to merit a continuance of his long established practice.

☞ Has constantly on hand a fine supply of PURE DRUGS his office in Rutherfordton,

je f 18

Drs. RUCKER & TWITTY,

HAVING ASSOCIATED in the practice of Medicine in all its branches respectfully offer their services to the public.

Thankful for past favors, they hope, by prompt attention to all calls, to merit a continuance of their established practice.

☞ Charges moderate.

Office in the Andrew Moore House, first door above J. A. Miller & Co.

M. H. JUSTICE,

Attorney at Law,

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

☞ Claims collected in all parts of the State

dec19 47-tf

CHARLOTTE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSE

WITKOWSKY & RINTELS,

CHARLOTTE, N. C,

Have now in store one of the largest stocks of Goods ever brought to this market. It consist in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Clothing, &c.

BOOTS and SHOES in large quantities and at the LOWEST cash PRICES.

☞ Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock of Goods. Returning thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, they promise to do all in their power to give satisfaction to customers.

Millinery and Dress-Making.

A separate department is devoted to Millinery and Dress-making, where the Ladies can have work done promptly and in the latest styles.

WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS.
Between the two Drug Stores.

jy 14-tf.

S. B. MEACHAM,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, TRUNKS Shoe-Findings, and Rubber Belting.

☞ Sign of the BRASS BOOT, Iron Front Building, Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C.

dec19 47-tf

SMITH'S

Boot, Shoe and Leather Store,

NEXT DOOR TO DEWEY'S BANK,

Charlotte, N. C.

The Largest Wholesale and Retail Shoe Establishment in North Carolina.

Their stock of Leather and Shoe Findings is most complete, embracing every grade of Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather,
Upper Leather,
French and American Calf Skin,
Kip, Lasts, &c., &c.

They also furnish all widths of Rubber and Leather Belting at Manufacturers' prices.

Wholesale Department.

They have received their Fall and Winter Stock, the largest and most complete ever brought to this market, and will sell to merchants at

New York Wholesale Prices.

Their expenses being much less, and as they buy exclusively from manufacturers, there is no reason why they cannot sell at as low prices as the New York Jobber.

All they ask is a fair trial. Remember and ask for

SMITH'S SHOE STORE,

next door to Dewey's Bank, Charlotte, N. C.

dec 19 47-tf

MILLER'S COLUMN.

NEW GOODS!

The subscriber has received and is now opening, at the old stand of

W. H. MILLER & CO.,

HIS FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS
Casimeres,
Cloths, Casinets,
Rock Island Jeans,
Kentucky Jeans, Flannels,
Shirtings, Sheetings, Delaines,
Calicoes, Dress Goods, Trimmings,
Ribbons, Muslins, Cambrics,
Bed Ticking, Hoop Skirts,
Knitting and Spool
Cotton, &c., &c.

HARDWARE.

Patent Axes,
AMES'
Shovels & Spades,
Hay Forks, Iron and
Nails, Trace Chains, Files,
Planes, Braces, Brass Kettles,
No. 10 Cotton Cards, Horse
Shoes & Nails, Knives
and Forks, Pocket
Knives, Ham-
mers,
Roping, Buggy Trimmings,
Whips, Leather, &c.

GROCERIES.

Sugars,
Coffees, Salt,
Rice, Cheese, Soda,
Candies, Ginger, Spice,
Pepper, Soaps, Candles,
Matches, Cigars, Powder, Lead,
Percussion Caps, Shoe
Blacking, &c.

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of all kinds and prices.

DYE-STUFFS

Indigo, Madder, Logwood,
Copperas, Red & Green
Paints, Rosin,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which, with a thousand-and-one other articles not mentioned, I will sell as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

I will give the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE for any and all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

in exchange for Goods, and will pay CASH for any quantity of COTTON.

I desire to return thanks to my friends for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me, and respectfully asks that they will call and see me before purchasing elsewhere, as I think I can make it to their interest to buy from me.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR Green and Dry Hides.

H. M. MILLER.

40 tf

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SABBATH PRAISE, BY J. W. SUFFERN.—A new collection of Sacred Music for Choirs and Singing schools, containing the Normal Method, and about 100 pages of Secular Music for Schools; with a choice collection of Tunes, Anthems, and Chants. Price, $1,38 each, or $12 per dozen. On receipt of 75 cents, a sample copy will be sent by mail for examination.

THE SILVER BELL, BY C. BUTLER.—One of the best and most popular collections ever issued for Schools; 25,000 already sold. Price, 50 cents, or $5 per dozen.

THE SILVER CHIME AND THE CANTATA OF THE CHRISTIAN GRACES, for Sabbath Schools, by George F. Root. Send 75 cents for sample copy.

GORDON'S SHORT VOLUNTARIES, FOR the Organ 1.50; BELLAK'S NEW METHOD FOR PIANO FORTE, $2,50. Send for Catalogue of New Music Books.

S. T. GORDON,
Publisher, No. 706 Broadway, New York.

PRINCE & CO'S PATENT AUTOMATIC ORGANS and MELODEONS. Twenty eight different styles, with new improvements; 42,000 now in use; considered the best in the world. Prices $90 to $900 each. For sale on TWO YEARS instalments, or for rent. Second-hand instruments cheap. Send for Circular.

S. T. GORDON, Sole Agent.

S. T. GORDON'S NEW SCALE PIANO FORTES; 43,000 now in use. They are made of the best seasoned materials, and are finished in the most thorough manner and fully warranted. Sold low for CASH, or TWO YEARS instalments. Send for Price List.

BRASS AND GERMAN SILVER INSTRUMENTS FOR BANDS; full sets constantly on hand. A large variety of Orchestra Cornets—top and side action. Bell Front, upright and round, in every variety of style. Illustrated Catalogues Gratis.

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jan. 30-2t.

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jan.30-1m. [NAA

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jan. 30-1y

The Virginia Prayer.

A committee of notable Virginians, speaking only for themselves and the small meeting of prominent citizens who sent them, but probably capable of bringing to the polls, in support of any adjustment they may secure at the hands of Congress, a majority of the men who formed through the four years' war the bulwark of the Rebel cause, sought in Washington some plan by which they and those like-minded could be enabled to support the attempted Reconstruction in their State. Wise and experienced members of both Houses advised them to request certain modifications of the Constitution for Virginia—framed last year, but not yet submitted to the people—as fundamental conditions precedent to its adoption by the State or its acceptance by Congress. Through the Senate's Judiciary Committee, therefore, they ask the erasure,

1. Of all provisions for disfranchisement or disqualification.

2. Of the article reversing the former policy of the State as to Church property and enabling ecclesiastical bodies outside the State to take the Churches of Virginia from the congregations that built them.

3. Of the cumbrous machinery for local organization, government, and police.

4. Of the extension of the existing laws granting prospective homestead exemptions so as to apply also, by constitutional enactment to past indebtedness.

5. Of the limitation upon the power of taxation for school purposes, which they wish changed in mode, though not asking that it be reduced in amount.

Of these modifications, all excepting the first relate to details of State policy, and are of local interest. They seem reasonable on their face; and the memorial in which they are urged is temperate, conciliatory, and dignified. We trust Congress will consider it candidly and kindly; and, if the things asked appear just and the mode of doing them seem clear from troubles, yield so much to the wishes of the large and intelligent class whom these gentlemen represent. As to the first there can be we think, no doubt. We are for the immediate removal of the disfranchisemen. We would welcome these Virginians who come to us seeking once more the blessings of the Government they once sought to overthrow and are now ready to sustain. To this complexion it *must* come sooner or later. Everybody sees, everybody acknowledges that. Why not come to it at once, and have done forever with a prolific source of irritation and discontent? We ask it because since is sure to be won some time it may better be gracefully accorded now; because it is wise policy in itself; and because it brings with it the certain guaranty of equal rights for all.—*Tribune.*

History of Steam.

About 280 years B. C., Hero of Alexandria formed a toy which exhibited some of the power of steam and was moved by its power.

A. D. 450, Anthemius an architect, arranged several cauldrons of water, each covered with the wide bottom of a leatheren tube, which rose to a narrow top, with pipes extended to the rafters of the adjoining building. A fire was kindled beneath the cauldrons, and the house was shaken by the efforts of the steam ascending the tubes. This is the first notice of the power of steam.

In 1543, June 16, Blasco D. Garoy tried a steamboat of 299 tones with tolerable success at Barcelona, Spain. It consisted of a cauldron of boiling water, and a moveable on each side of the ship. It was laid aside as impracticable. A present however was made to Garoy.

In 1650, the first railroad was constructed at Newcastle on Tyne.

The first idea of a steam engine in England was in the Marquis of Worcester's "History of Inventions" A. D. 1663.

1710 Newcomen made the first steam engine in England.

1718 patents were granted to Savary for the first application of the steam engine,

In 1764 James Watt made the first perfect steam engine in England.

In 1778 Thomas Paine first proposed this application in America.

In 1781 Marquis Jouffroy constructed one on the Saone.

In 1785 two Americans published a work on it.

In 1789 William Symington made a voyage in one on the Fourth and Clyde canal.

In 1802 this experiment was repeated.

In 1782 Ramsey propelled a boat by steam at New York.

In 1787 John Fitch, of Philadelphia, navigated a boat by a steam engine on the Delaware.

In 1793 Robert Fulton first began to apply his attention to steam.

In 1793 Oliver Evans, a native of Philadelphia, constructed a locomotive steam engine to travel on a turnpike road.

The first steam vessel that crossed the Atlantic was the Savanah, in the month of June 1819, from Charleston to Liverpool.—*Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT SMITHVILLE.—We learn from our Wilmington exchanges that a very destructive fire occurred at Smithville, Bruswick county, which destroyed five dwellings and three stores. A protion of the furniture and a quantity of goods were saved, but the aggregate losses were considerable, amountnig to $13,000 or more. There was no insurance except in a single instance to the amount of about $1,000,

☞ The census of 1867 shows the negro population of the country to be 4,633,391, of which number 3,884,532 are in the Southern States. The increase of white population is five times greater than that of the negroes,

There were seven hundred andforty fires in New York last year, the losses being estimated at $4,342,371. The number is less by one hundred and thirty three than the previous year, and the loss less by $1,368,629.

A FRIGHTFUL CATALOGUE OF CRIME IN TENNESSEE.—In the year 1862, Dr. Walton, citizen of Tipton county, living about 4½ miles from the county town, was killed by a man named Yarbro. Shortly afterwards Capt. Smith, who was one of the sheriff's *posse*, killed Yarbro in attempting to arrest him. In 1865 Smith was killed at Randolph by Dr. Martin, who had not long before returned from the Confederate army, having lost an arm at Atlanta, we believe. In 1866 Dr. Martin was killed by a Capt. Irwin, and last summer Irwin was killed by a man named Burnett, who acted in self-defence, and was acquitted before a magistrate, and no attempt was ever made to bring the matter before the grand jury. Irwin's father and brother, who resided in Middle Tennessee, near Pulaski, we understand, swore vengeance against Burnett, and although it was known to all that he acted purely in self-defence, determined upon his death Burnett, too, seemed to have a superstitious dread of being killed, as he was familiar with the strange fatality which seemed to direct the several homicides, and soon after the killing of Irwin left the State, telling every one that he was going to his wife, who was in Marietta, Georgia, but instead went first to Mississippi, where he was followed by the father and brother of Capt. Irwin. He left Mississippi and went to, or near, Osceola, Ark., to live; but here, too, the avengers of Irwin come, and a few days ago the father and brother killed Burnett.—*Tipton* (Tenn.) *Record.*

TERRIBLE DEATH.—A colored man met with an awful death in the neighborhood of New Paris, Ky., a few nights since. A neighbor, a white man, had killed his hogs and left them out at night. The negro undertook to steal one, and was in such a hurry to secure the pork that he forgot to remove the gambriel stick. To reach his home it was necessary to cross a fence. In doing so he placed the hog on the top rail, and it is supposed that it slipped—at any rate the negro's head was caught in the opening of the hind legs, and his neck was broken by the stick. He was found next morning dead, the hog on one side of the fence and he on the other, with his head last, as described.

A THEATRICAL INCIDENT.—A Paris letter writer tells the story of a comical occurrance at a theater in Rheims. During the play an inquisitive boy, who, I suppose, had not the means to procure entrance to the upper gallery, had somehow got upon the roof, and, crawling through the aperture, was intently surveying the house. Suddenly—curiosity being stronger than prudence—he made a false move, and fell upon the chandelier, to which he managed to cling, scattering, as he did so, the glass pendants in all directions and considerably frightening the audience. A great hubbub ensued, in the midst of which the gas was put out, the chanderlier drawn up and the adventurous lad, somewhat cut and bruised, was rescued from his perilous position.

We copy the following valuable recipes from the *Germantown Telegraph:*

COOKING DRIED APPLES.—Wash sour dried apples, being careful to do it quickly, and put in a porcelain kettle. Have ready a tea-ketttle of boiling water, and pour over them, filling your preserve kettle. Cover closely, and as they require more water add boiling. When they are cooked tender, ready to pour out, have about the proportion of three pints of juiceto three quarts of the apple.—If they are boiled soo dry they will be strong and unpleasant—if too much is left in it, insipid. Do not sweeten while warm, but as you wish them for the table—a tablespoonful of sugar to a vegetable dish full of sauce. Dried apples, in this fruit-growing country, are not usually counted among the luxuries of the table, but in this year of scarcity they will be found exceedingly palatable prepared in the above manner, having much the flavor of the fresh fruit. If you wish them extra nice add grated lemon peel from a lemon partly dry at the same time with the sugar. For pies, sift as sumpkins, adding small bits of orange or pemon peel.

[From the Evansville (Ind,) Journal.]

A Needle on Its Travels.

A lady in this city, a year or two ago, had the misfortune to step upon a needle, which penetrated her foot so deeply that she was unable to extract it. For a time she experienced no tronble from it, but after a time she began to fell a sensation of pain in her limb, which she feared was symptoms of rheumatism. The sensation continued to ascend the limb until it reached her knee, when it became quite painful for a time, and then seemed to ascend higher, but causing less pain. A few days ago, while lifting a a clothes boiler, she pressed the side of her thigh against the boiler when she experienced such acute pain that she almost let fall the boiler. Upon examination she discovered on her thigh an eruption of the cuticle, similar to ringworm, and upon pressing the spot with her hands the point of a needle protruded, which her daughter seized with a pair of tweezers, and with a sudden jerk, drew an entire needle from her mothers thigh. We have frequently read of similar cases, but were always somewhat incradulous on the subject. These facts were related to us by the husband of the lady and knowing him to be an honest and truthful man, we have no doubt of the truth of the story.

DROWNED.—We learn from the Charlotte *Times* that Mr. Z. H. Johnson, of Mecklenburg County, was drowned in Rocky River on Friday evening last. In attempting to ford the river, which was swollen, he was swept from his horse and taken by the current about seventy-five yards below, where he caught a limb which he held on to for about two hours. A man on the bank attempted to save him by throwing him a rope, but failed. He was about 32 years old and a graduate of the University.

Young cattle, if you would have them keep growing through the winter, should have as good t eatment as the oxes and cows. It is poor economy to keep them exposed to severe weather and supplied only with bog hay.

THE TEETH OF A HORSE.—At five years of age a horse has forty teeth—twenty molar or jaw teeth, twelve incisor front teeth, between the molars and incisors; but usually wanting in the mare.

At birth only the two nippers or middle incisors appear.

At a year old the incisors are all visible on the first or milk set.

Before three years the permanent nippers have come through.

At four years old the permanent dividers next to the nippers are cut.

At five the mouth is perfect, the second set of teeth having been completed.

At six the ho'low under the nipper, called the mark, has disappeared from the nippers and diminished in the dividers.

At seven the mark has disappeared from dividers, and the teeth, or corners, are level, though showing the mark.

At eight the mark has gone from the dividers, and the horse is said to be aged.

After this time, indeed, good authorities say that after five years the age of the horse can only be conjectured. But the teeth gradually change their form, incisors becoming round, oval and triangular. Dealers sometimes bishop the teeth of old horses, that is, scoop them out to imitate the mark, but this can be known by the absence of the white edge of the enamel which always surrounds the real mark, by the shape of the teeth, and other marks of age about the animal.—*Rural Gentleman.*

HOW TO GRAFT GRAPE VINES.—A correspondent of the Asheville *News and Farmer* says that the proper way to graft the grape vine is to cut the scions between the first of December and the last of January, and pack away in a box bedded in wet sod, and keep them in a cellar until the leaves of the vines to be grafted are half grown then dig down below the collar, or point where the roots of the vine radiate, and search for the largest and most thrifty, cutting them loose from the collar, and with pegs bringing them to a horizontal position. Cut off the end smoothly, and graft just as you would an apple tree, leaving at least two buds or eyes, and then place a large hill around it, reaching to the graft, covering the upper buds an inch with loose dirt, free from clods, and then if the grafts fails to grow, it is because the scions had lost their vitality before the work was done. If the roots are thrifty, and in rich ground, the vines will grow eight to sixteen feet in length the first year, and will grow a crop of grapes the second year.

USEFUL HINTS.—New milch cows should be carded daily. They like it and it pays.

The potatoe is a great absorber of potash. Therefore wood ashes are a good manure for it.

Put a few live fish in wells if angle worms infest.

If the roots of trees are dipped into soft mud, just before planting, the earth that sticks to them will give immediate support to the small fibres.

John Johnson says that farmers must give special attention to sheep and cattle-keeping if they want to make grain growing more profitable.

Some one says if salt is kept before a horse in the stable he will not knaw his manger. Trial will tell.

It is difficult to tell colic from bots in a horse, but a tablespoonful of chloroform, in twice as much mucilage, is a good remedy for either.

Poultry, to fatten rapidly, must be, like hogs, restricted to a limited space. Freedom and fat are incompatible.

Milch cows should have succulent food and meal. Feed generously, and keep the flesh increasing as well as the milk.

It is poor policy at this season to stint the feed of dry cows. Good keeping will tell upon the calf and upon the milk pail next summer.

A horseman says he has cured the worst cases of scratches he ever saw with two applications of white paint and turpentine thoroughly rubbed on.

When a cow or ox gets choked, it is said immediate relief may be obtained by strapping up a fore leg, and compelling the animal to jump. This will cause the obstruction to fly out.

DIRECTORY.

State Officers.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN—*Governor.*
TOD R. CALDWELL—*Lieut.-Governor.*
H. J. MENNINGER—*Secretary of State.*
DAVID A. JENKINS—*Treasurer.*
HENDERSON ADAMS—*Auditor.*
CEBERN L. HARRIS—*Sup. Pub. Works.*
SAMUEL S. ASHLEY—*Sup. Pub. Inst'n.*
WILLIAM M. COLEMAN—*Attor.-General*

Town Officers.

J. M. JUSTICE—Mayor.
J. V. WILKERSON, F. D. WOOD, R. W. LOGAN, J. K. DECK, } Commissioners
A. MOONEY—Marshall
A.D. K. WALLACE,—Clerk.

Rutherford County Officers,

(*Elected under the New Constitution,*)
MARTIN WALKER,—*Sheriff.*
A. P. HOLLIFIELD,—*Coroner.*
J. B. CARPENTER.—*Co Clk Superior Court.*
ELI MCARTHUR.—*Treasurer.*
R. J. WILLIAMS.—*Register of Deeds.*
A. J. SCOGGIN.—*Surveyor.*
J. M. ALLEN, B. W. ANDREWS, JOS. TAYLOR, C. J. SPARKS, H. H. HOPPER. } *Commissioners.*

Polk County Officers.

(*Elected under the New Constitution.*)
N. B HAMPTON—*Sheriff.*
JACKSON DALTON—*Coroner.*
R. S. ABRAMS—*County Clk Superior Court.*
J. A. THORN—*Register of Deeds.*
J. W. HAMPTON, sr.—*Treasurer.*
J. M. HAMMILTON—*Surveyor.*
J. F. RAINS, BERRY THOMPSON, G. B. ARLEDGE, JOHN GIBBS, MILES PADGETT. } *Commissioners.*

McDowell County Officers.

J. J. BRADLEY—*Sheriff.*
D. W. JIMMERSON—*Coroner.*
J. H. DUNCAN—*Treasurer.*
D. O. H. W. GILLESPIE—*Co Clk Sup Court*
JOSIAH WISEMAN—*Surveyor.*
JOHN ROSS, JAMES LEDBETTER, J. W. MCCALL, J. J. FALKNER, J. C EVANS. } *Commissioners.*

Mail Arrangements.

Cherryville Mail—arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 m.
Leaves for Cherryville the same days at 1 p. m.
Asheville Mail—arrives Mondays and Fridays at 6 p. m.
Leaves, for Asheville, Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6 a. m.
Greenville Mail—arrives Saturdays at 7 p. m.
Leaves Thursdays at 6 a. m.
Columbus Mail—arrives Tuesdays at 7 p. m.
Leaves Tuesdays at 6 a. m
Morganton Mail—arrives Saturdays at 7 p. m.
Leaves Fridays at 6 a. m.
County Mail——arrives Thursdays at 12 m.
Leaves same day at 1 p. m.
Marion Mail——arrives Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 p. m.
Leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 a. m.

Town Ordinances.

1. Be it ordained by the Commissioners of Rutherfordton, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That a tax be, and the same is hereby laid of 15 cents on each One Hundred Dollars worth of real taxable property within the limits of said Town, for the year 1868, according to the assessment of 1868.
2. Be it further ordained That all persons liable to pay tax within the corporation be required to deliver to the Town Mayor on or before the 15th day of May, 1868, a list of all real taxable property for which they may be liable.—Any person failing to render such list shall be liable to a double tax, and the Mayor is hereby authorized to enforce this ordinance strictly according to Law.
3. Be it further ordained, That all the male citizens within the incorporate limits of said Town, liable by law to work on public roads, be and they are hereby required to work on the public streets and roads in the corporate limits of said Town six days in the year or forfeit to the Mayor one dollarfor each day they fail. Provided, That in the discretion of the Mayor such service may be rendered by substitute.
4. Be it further ordained, That the Mayor shall have power to divide the hands liable to work the streets and roads into companies, and order them to work on the streets or roads at any time or place he may deem necessary.—Provided, That he cannot require them to work more than six days in the year.
5. Be it further ordained, That any person who shall ride or hitch any horse, or other animal, on the side walks of the streets of the Town shall forfeit and pay a fine of One Dollar for the first and Two Dollars for each additional offence, to be collected and expended as other taxes for improvement of the Town.
6. Be it farther ordained, That a tax of Twenty-Five Dollars be and is hereby levied on all retailers of Spirituous Liquors in quantities less than five gallons, Provided the sale of liquors by regular Physicians, strictly for medicinal purposes, shall be excepted from the operation of this ordinance.
7. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Five Dollars be laid upon all itenerant persons not residents of said county, who shall offer for sale any Goods, Wares or Merchandise within the limits of said Town.
8. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Ten Dollars be imposed for the exhibition of Equestrian and Menagerie performances, and a tax of Five Dollars is imposed upon all Shows generally known as Side-Shows, Slight-of-Hand, Magic Lanterns, or other exhibitions for pay, for each day or night shown or exhibited within the corporation.
9. Be it further ordained, That a fine of One Dollar be and is hereby imposed on all persons who shall discharge fire arms of any kind within the incorporation, except that portion of said incorporation lying east of the branch, east of said Town.

J. M. JUSTICE, *T. M.*
A. D. K. WALLACE, *Clerk.*

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